Vol ... X X X VI No. 11,106.

THE SHOT-GUN CAMPAIGN.

A LETTER TO THE TRIBUNE FROM GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

GOV. RANDOLPH VIGOROUSLY ANSWERED. THE VIOLENCE AND CONSPIRACY NOT DENIED BY ANY ONE WHO KNOWS THE FACTS-A CAUS-TIC REVIEW OF THE DECLARATIONS OF THE

Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina telegraphs to THE TRIBUNE a reply to the recently published letter of Gov. Randolph of New-Jersey to the Democratic National Committee, in which Gov. Randolph appears as the apologist of the atrocities in South Carolina. Gov. Chamberlain defends his position successfully by showing that the existence of violence and intimidation is denied neither by the judges nor by anybody who knows the facts, except by those who are encouraging and participating in the shot-gun policy. He reviews cuttingly the declarations of the South Carolina judges and of Gov. Randolph.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Ex-Gov. Randolph of New-Jersey appears as the latest apologist of the "Shot-gun" Democracy of South Carolina. If I were to follow his example, especially if I were to speak the exact truth, I should pronounce his letter to the chairman of the Democratic National Committee the result of gross ignorance, bitter partisanship, and willful falsehood. It is difficult to deal with such a vast, chaotic mass of untruths. I shall single out a few only as specimens. Gov. Randolph writes as follows:

The Constitution of the State requires the registration of every voter. Gov. Chamberlain has been earnestly urged to execute this constitutional provision. He has omitted to do so, and in many districts-especially in those where the colored voters are in absolute controlthere is no limit to fraud. Because of this persistent re fusal the confidence of the better class of citizens has

Now mark the facts: The only constitutional provision respecting registration in this State is in these

It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors. Section S, Article VIII.

The Governor has no power to "execute this con-He has therefore not stitutional provision." to recommend and urge its execution. In my inaugural address, Dec. 1, 1874, in a special message to the General Assembly, Jan. 12, 1875, and in my annual message, Nov. 23, 1875, I urged in the most earnest terms the execution of this constitutional provision. In each instance I urged this in unqualified terms, and enforced it by special argument. These messages are public documents within the easy reach of Gov. Randolph and his informants, if he or they had wished to state the truth. This is not all. There being no registration, all parts of the State (those where the whites predominate equally with the others) are exposed to all the evils, if any following from the absence of registration. The statement that I have "lost the confidence of the better class of citizens by my persistent refusal to enforce registration," of course now falls to the ground. The Charleston News and Courier, the Demo eratic organ of the State, referring in July last to my record on this subject, declared:

my record on this subject, declared:
In view of what Gov. Chamberlain recommended
where he had only the power to recommend, and what
he did where he had the power to not, the irresistible
conclusion as that he was as much in earnest in recommendation as in action; and that in both cases, with
equal earnestness, he exerted the whole power and
influence of his office to promote the public good.

THE ATROCITIES NOT DENIED. Court Judges and ten of the Circuit Court Judges have testified "that they are acquainted with no cause that warranted the issuance of the Governor's States." I pronounce this statement to be absolutely false. No such statement has been made by the persons whom he names, and Gov. Randolph has seen no such statement which was made by them. ts made by the judges of this State in respect to these matters is there one fact stated erses or qualifies any statement made by me in my proclamation or other public statements, or in that of the President of the United States. This is a broad statement, but is true in every detail.

Not one of these judges devices my statement that I have the proof of the existence of 213 rule clubs (I now have the proof of the existence of more than 240), with their localities and officers. Not one of them denies the facts as stated by me in regard to the Ellenton riot and massacre, or the assembling and conduct of the rifle clubs at Rouse's Bridge. Not one of them denies my statement that more than 30, and probably 50 colored Republicans were massacred, wantonly and murderously killed, between the 16th and 24th of September, in the immediate vicinity of Ellenton, by the rifle clubs. Not one of them denies my statement that this horrible Indian-like batchery was committed solely for political purposes. Not one of them denies my slatement that these facts are now proved by the sworn testimony, carefully taken by the United States District-Attorney and the Attorney-General of the State, at Aiken and vicinity, before the United States Commissioners, of 130 witnesses who saw the transactions to which they testify. Not one of the judges denies my statement that this vio lence and insurrection far exceeded the power of the State Government to suppress.

Equally infamous and false are the statements made by Gov. Randolph that I have obtained my information " alone through my own creatures," and that "I refuse to show the evidence on which my statements are made." Is Mr. Corbin, the United States District-Attorney my creature? Are the United States Commissioners my creatures? Are Capt. Mills, Capt. Lloyd, Lieut. Hinton and other army officers at Aiken, my creatures? Are the 130 witnesses, whom I never saw and do not know, my creatures? Gov. Randolph did not apply to me for those who knew no facts respecting these matters, or who were, like him, determined to suppress and der them. His mission here was doubtless well stated to me to-day by a Democrat of this city : "Randolph came here to keep the bit in our mouths till election

A FALSE SLANDER AS TO ELECTION BOARDS. Look also at Gov. Randolph's statements respecting my action in appointing the Boards of Election Commissioners of the several counties. He asserts that "by public proclamation I invited the two political committees to designate their choice;" that I "announced that no candidate for office would be appointed by me;" that "the persons named by the Democratic Committee were not generally appointed;" and that " of the Republican Commiss. ers selected by the Governor, in nearly every instance the appointee is a Republican officeholder or

a candidate for office at the coming election." Having plenary power to appoint whomsoever choose, I publicly announced that "as a general rule" I should appoint one Democrat and two Republi cans on each of these boards, and I invited "sugges tions and recommendations as to these appointments from both political parties." I also announced that if any of the persons appointed by me in the first instance should thereafter become candidates for office I should "feel warranted in making removals for this cause," Now, what have I done ! I have appointed an unquestionable Democrat, a supporter of Wade Hampton, on every Board of Election ComNEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1876.

missioners throughout the State. I have never appointed from my own party a candidate for office, and whenever any Commissioner appointed by me has subsequently become a candidate for office I

have appointed in his place one who is not a candidate. Thus, while no justice, mercy, or decency has been shown to me by my opponents in this camof mine connected with the canvass or election which has not been fair and impartial.

GOV. BANDOLPH'S UNFORTUNATE ASSERTIONS. Hagood, the Clerk of the United States Circuit Supervisor of Elections, are bald misrepresentations and travesties of their views and statements. Both

and both unequivocally commend and applaud my recent action in suppressing domestic violence and

insurrection in the State. Gov. Randolph's statements to the effect that all ans have deserted me in the canvass are likewise false. Of the ten Republican judges in the State six are now my supporters, and of the remainder only two are opposing me. Of other leading and conscientious Republicans I assert that I know of no one who does not now support me or who does not especially approve my recent conduct. Conspicuous among these latter are the Hon. Reuben Tomlinson, the Hon. D. T. Corbin, W. E. Earle, and the Hon. William Stone, all gentlemen of the highest reputation and character here and abroad.

Gov. Randolph is equally unfortunate in his efforts to ascribe my recent action to aspirations for | Litchfield County from 1,300 to less than 1,000, getthe United States Senatorship. If he had sought the truth he would have known that at the outset of my candidacy for the Governorship I publicly an | changing Tolland County from 210 Democratic to nounced that if elected I should under no circumstances be a candidate for Senator, an announcement published conspicuously by The Charleston News and Courier and used by that Democratic organ as a ground for advocating my support by the Democratic party of the State.

NEW PROOF OF THE CONSPIRACY. Enough has now been presented to show the charneter of Gov. Randolph's letter. Many of the matters referred to have no interest to the public outside of South Carolina, except as they affect the great question of the necessity of my recent action in respect to the domestic violence and insurrection which I have declared to exist here. Upon that | ticket. This is particularly the case in Fairfield question evidences accumulate each day and hour | County, where the Liberals were exceptionally vealed. The evidences of a conspiracy to disfran-"omitted" to execute it. His only power or duty is | chise a race and crush by brute force a whole people multiply with each step of investigation. Gov. Randolph consigns me to a " wretched fate whether | Republican State ticket. This is said to be a fair elected or defeated." I accept the full responsibility | indication of the changes that have been going on, of all my acts, and I await with confidence the verdiet which just men will render upon my efforts to expectation of bringing out hundreds of Republic discharge duties as difficult and trying as have cans who have not voted for two or three years past fallen to the lot of any American Governor. I certainly do not envy the fate which will overtake the lify is based. From a somewhat careful survey of man who has come here for purely partisan ends to the field and comparison of the views and estimates gather slanders to heap upon me and the people whom I am struggling to protect and defend.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor of South Carolina. Columbia, S. C., Nov. 1, 1876.

OUTLOOK IN CONNECTICUT.

A CHANCE FOR THE REPUBLICANS. LAST YEAR'S DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY CERTAIN TO

BE REDUCED LARGELY-THE STATE POSSIBLY REPUBLICAN-ACTIVE WORK-LITTLE BRIBERY

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] siderable complaint of the treatment Connecticut has received at the hands of the National Committee. Between that committee and the one of which Postmaster J. M. Edmunds of Washing- lous failure. He has no chance of success. The eredit, and at once seriously disturb the peace and ton is secretary, or something, the office-holders present member, Col. Wait, will be elected by a retard the prosperity of the country. in the State were squeezed so early and so often and | handsome majority. It is mentioned as one of the proclamation, or that of the President of the United | to such an extent that when the State Committee | incidents of the canvass that Republican made their calls for voluntary contributions-not speakers in Litchfield County, where Senassessments; bless your heart, no! they're forbid- after William H. Barnum resides, are inden-for campaign expenses, they all with one con- variably cantioned against saying anything sent began to make excuse. I don't know what Mr. | severe about Baroum. In connection with that fac-Further than this, I assert that in no one of the | Edmunds's committee is, or what it raises money | it may be remarked that the canvass of that county for, or whether there is any such committee; I only of their own knowledge or observation which trav- for years, and is always just a little ahead of any had not made up their minds, were waiting, &c. other subscription paper, hat, or assessment. The These two facts illustrate the condition of public "morning drum beat" of Mr. Webster can't hold a candie to it, if I may be allowed to mix the Barnum's peculiar political methods have had upon metaphor. It follows the sun and keeps it. He has, first and last, bought a great many mule unbroken strain" is on the pockets of the public official. Happy he who can stand it and survive. There was naturally a little grumbling when the State Committee found out the state of affairs and that the whole herd had been milked. The committee, however, have gone on with the limited means at their disposal and made a very thorough and efficient organization of the State. The chairman, Mr. H. T. Sperry, and Mr. Hauseom, the secretary, have been onstantly in attendance at the headquarters, in the Allyn House, Hartford, ever since the campaign opened, and with small resources and under great disadvantages have thoroughly systematized the the voter to consider that aspect of the case. work of the committee and perfected the machinery of party organization in the State. Mainly through their efforts and the agencies put in operation unde their direction, the whole State has been aroused to a pitch of unusual enthusiasm. More public meet ags have been held than in any campaign, certainly mostly "home talent"-bave been in the field than ever before. As for torchlight processions and parades, the whole State has been ablaze with them for weeks.

The Republicans have made no accurate canvass There was a sort of canvass made up before the town elections in October, but it was so loose and careless a compilation of estimates and conjectures that it was cast aside as untrustworthy. I suspect, too, that the footings were not entirely satisfactory to the sanguine. The rule being to dispense campaign funds most liberally where there are the most doubtful voters, it was found that the number of "doubtful voters" in many places was out of all proportion to the aggregate, one town of 400 voters eporting 114 in the list of doubtful. The commitce thought, although it is a good year for doubtful voters, this was carrying it a little too far, and so threw out the whole canvass. It showed, as has every canvass made by the Republicans for years, even when they carried the State, a Democratic majority. The Democrats have made no attempt to procure a canvass. Their committee organization is not showy by any means, but in its way is very effective. Mr. Frederick Brown, the chairman, is a cool, clear-headed man whose conversation is on a | of single key, quite level and direct, and who doesn't get excited, and was not born yesterday. Fred is in favor of Reform; Reform in the National Admintration, not in the government of the City of Hartford, where the Democrats have succeeded in erecting organized rottenness into a Police Department. He doesn't care much about reforming that, but there are times when he deprecates it. Fred is a Reformer, a revolutionary radical, only when the Republicans are in power; when the Democrats are responsible for mischief he is a calm and steadygoing deprecator. He tells me that the Democrats have also been stinted in the matter of funds, but that the little money they have had has not been "fooled away in kerosene and brass bands;" it has been used. I suppose, in the circulation of documents and perah, who can tell f your committee man is s full of devices and so fertile in expedients, and has

no; perish the thought-but for "bringing out the voters" and "buying mules." The Democrats have had but few public meetings except here in New-Haven, where the election of city officers increases the interest and swells the enthusiasm. They are confident of carrying the State, though they admit that there will be a large falling off from their mapaign, I challenge the naming of a single official act pority last Spring, when Gov. Ingersoll had 7,500 over Robinson. Their most favorable estimatesand they have nothing but estimates to go upongive them between 3,000 and 4,000 majority in the The statements of Gov. Randelph respecting Mr. | State. They expect to keep the Congressional representation as at present, three Democrats and one Court, and Mr. Poinier, the United States Chief Republican. The IId and IVth are, I suppose, reasonably sure for them; but in the 1st Gen. Haw-ley's friends are hopeful if not confident. A fair csthese gentlemen are my warm political supporters, | timate of his chances is that he will come into Hartford with 250 majority; and if the Hartford Democrats do not overcome that, he will be elected.

The best Republican estimate gives the Democrats

the State by a small majority, though politicians of Republican judges and many other leading Repub- a hopeful disposition, who are familiar with the situation, believe that they have an even chance with the Democrats. It is a fact upon which I sup pose no comment is necessary that in the judgment of the Republican politicians they could "carry the State easily with \$10,000." A charitable construction to put upon their refusal to devote that amount to the purpose is that they are opposed to the use of money in elections. Still I suspect the fact that they haven't got it, and can't raise it, may have something to do with it. The Republicans are counting upon wiping out the Democratic majority of 2,520 in Fairfield County, cutting down the majority in ting a small Republican majority in Middlesex County which last Spring was 400 against them, 300 Republican, cutting down Hartford County from 1,700 Democratic to nothing, increasing the Republican majority in Windham County from 600 to 1,500, and changing New-London County from 300 Democratic to 600 Republican. This leaves out New Haven County, which gave 2,100 Democratic majority last year. The result there depends upon the City of New-Haven, where the Democrats claim anywhere from 2,000 to 2,800, and the Republicans concede them from 1,200 to 1,500. The Liberals in this State who have been voting the Democratic ticket pretty regularly for the past four years are generally supporting the Republican which would appal the stoutest and hardest heart. strong, and the large gains expected in that section party. In Stamford I am told that of 201 Liberal Republicans who voted for Mr. Greeley in 1872, all but three will vote for Hayes and Wheeler and the and it is upon this feature of the situation and the that the hope of overcoming the Democratic majorof competent judges on both sides. I think it quite likely that the two tickets will come to New-Havet neck and neck, and the majority given in this city will be about the figures by which they will carry the State. Of course the Republicans must do better than this to succeed. It is possible they may, though I do not consider it probable.

I am inclined to think the Republicans will gain one Congressman, electing Hawley over Landers in the 1st district. The 1ld and 1Vth are quite certain for the Democrats. Mr. Waller, late Speaker of the House, is running for Congress on the Democratic side in the HIId district, and has been making a lively canvass of the district in a sensational way, NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1 .- There has been con- driving about from town to town with a four-horse team and a wagon-load of Reformers. He claims to have made a very satisfactory impression, though made some weeks ago showed about 25 per cent of sentiment in that section and the effect which Mr. company with the hours, but its "continuous and in that county. Voters up that way don't like to commit themselves until they know whether he is buying mules this year and at what price.

It is understood that Mr. Hubbard will be appointed Minister to France in the event of Tilden's election. In case the Democratic State ticket is elected this will leave Col. F. B. Loomis, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, in the Governor's chair. It was upon this understanding that the lat ter consented to accept the second place on the ticket. Mr. Hubbard would make an excellent Minister to France, but Col. Loomis for Governor is quite a different thing. It may be worth while for

AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS.

A SECRET CIRCULAR SENT OUT BY A CANAL OFFI-CIAL-BALLOTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS TO

BE FORWARDED TO "DISCREET PARTIES," The secret circular given below, in opposiion to the Constitutional Amendments, has been sen which are to be placed in the hands of "discreet Committee of True Reform," dated from Congress Hall, Albany, and signed by Willis Graham, secretary. The

Glen circular is as follows:

[Considerated]

ALBANY, N. Y., October, 1876.

My Dran Sin: You are aware that two amenoments to the Constitution are to be voted on the 7th of November, to wit: the abolition of the Boards of Canal Combisioners and State Prison Inspectors, the object being to consolidate their powers and dates in the hands of two menomer for the canals, and one for the management of the State prisons and other genal institutions.

These amendments are considered unnecessary and antagenistical to the true interests of the State, and for the reason, that if the duties of these officer cannot be performed by three ms a composing each board, how can may disclarify duties which if has been claimed three cannot now do; besides, efficers would certainly be multiplied to an alarming exicut, more especially on the

cannis, and in the opinion of gen lemen of experience in these natters, and competent to judge, would cost the State largel; in excess of the present management of the same, and more particularly, so far as the cannis are emerated, on arount of the great reduction of tolis; and all this in the interest of reform. Under such circumstances would it be asking too much of you to take a personal interest in opposition to these amendments! At all events I shall take the flightly of sending you ballots by express against them, which I trust you will see are placed in the hands of discret interest in opinion of the paids. These amendments, and have them on hand at the opening of the paids.

These amendments were passed by the Legislature, without carefully considering the effect they would have

individual, of Denormalization of penderalization of powerings, and establishing a centralization of powering of Denormalization of penderalization of Denormalization of Denormalizatio

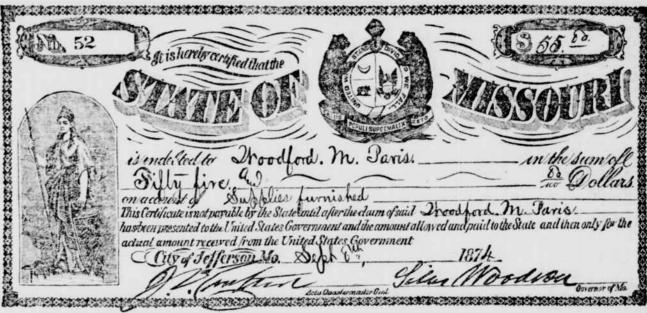
TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 1.—The total number of in-erments today was 13, of which seven were from yellow fever. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 1.—The water around Orients, Indiana, was reported receding to-day. The damage is now estimated at \$75,000.

Thenron, N. J., Nov. 1.—Last night two inmates around the control of t

with all such winning ways—perhaps some of it may have been set aside for—bribing voters f—no, Newton and Cambridge tool-place to-day at Newton.

SPECIMEN REBEL WAR SCRIP APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.



The State of Missouri has already audited and allowed Confederate war claims amounting to more than \$2,000,000. These claims are based upon the cotton tax, damages to land and property durfederate losses of all kinds. We present here with a fac-simile of the face of one of these Missouri claims signed by the Governor. It is in shape, size, and general style of printing not unlike the National greenbacks. The back of the note is an especially distinct imitation of the greenback, being engraved with geometric lathe-work, printed in green, and bearing in the midst of the engraving the words: act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, Approved March 19, 1874." The indersement, "Woodford M. Paris," also appears. The Confederate war claims which are to be pressed New murders come to light. New atrocities are re- are due to the return of the Liberals to the old upon Congress by the "solid South" exceed in amount \$2,000,000,000.

> VIRGINIA LOOKING FOR RETURNS. TEXT OF A LAW PROVIDING FOR A RECORD OF

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.-The Tilden Literary Burean has not yet furnished the public with informa-

LOSSES SUSTAINED DURING THE WAR.

1 tion as to the provisions made by some of the Southern States in anticipation of the payment of Southern claims. Virginia, which is represented as the most conservative of the States of the "solid South," has placed the following among her laws: Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That it shall be

the duty of the cierks of the several county and corporation courts to keep a record of such papers relating to the loss of property during the late war as they may be required to do by this act. Any person who has suffered losses by the operations of war slace the 17th day of April, 1861, may make a statement of such losses, stating the kind and description of property, including negroes emancipated; at what time taken, damaged, or destroyed, by the army of which beliigerent, and in whatever manner by either army, and the amount of aned, making the value of said property on Jan. 1. 1861, the standard of valuation, and offer the same, proved by the affidavit of one or more citizens, to the cierk of the county or corporation in which the said property was taken, damaged, or destroyed, who shall receive and record the same in a book kept for that pur. pose. The original papers shall be safely kept by the clerk, but they may be withdrawn at any time after they have been recorded.

SPECIMEN SOUTHERN OPINIONS. THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS MUST BE PAID.

From The Turumbia (Ala.) Times, ex-Congressman Jumph H. Sloss, Editor, Oct. 24.

It is a matter of surprise to see Southern politicians and Democrats of the North asserting that if Tiden and Hendricks are elected, the just claims due the Southern people will not be path. We are disgusted with such moral covardice as will lead those who should be friends of the South to thus show the white feather before the "bloody shirt" banner of those who would

rob the people of the South of their just and legal claims. We have always believed, insisted that claims for private property raken from our people during the war, and used by the Federal army, or sold, and the proceeds carried into the United States Treasury, should be paid; and we are satisfied that when prejudice and bitterness cease to control our rulers and legislators, every one of these claims will be paid. While a member of Congress we voted to allow the claims of loyal citizens of the South for every cent of the value of property taken from them by the Federal army. We also voted to pay for school-houses, charches, and buildings belonging to charitable associations, which were wantonly destroyed by the Federal army. In thus voting we thought we were advocating what was just, fair, and in strict accord with the stablished principle, believing that private property cannot, in any case, be taken and used by cannot, in any case, be taken and used by the public or by the Government without being public for; and we shall centione to insist that not only should the claims of loyal citizens against the Government for private property taken or destroyed during the war by the Federal army be paid, but that in every case where private property was taken and used by or for the benefit of the Government, it should be paid for.

It is high time that our people should insist upon simple justice being done them, at least by those they send to Congress to attend to their interests, and that no backing down from a determination to assert and insist upon our legal or equitable rights should be permitted. Let the candidates for Congress be interrograted as to their intentions as to such claims, and if either one is not in favor or demanding and working for our rights, let us vote for those who will.

THE COTTON TAX UNJUST.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE COTTON TAX UNJUST.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and Messenger Tilden comes out with a sweeping declara-

EVARTS GIVES HIS OPINION.

REBELLION ISSUES REVIVED.

MR. TILDEN THE REVIVISIED SHADOW OF BU CHANAN-A SOLID SOUTH TO-DAY THE RENEWAL OF THE "ORGANIZED REVOLUTION" OF 1860 AS DESCRIBED BY MR. TILDEN-THIDEN'S ELECTION

The oration of Mr. Evarts last evening at Cooper Union was one of the most remarkable efforts yet made in the canvass. The half was filled in every part, and as many were turned away from the doors the present issue, backed as he was by a solid South, would inevitably revive the questions of the war, the old States' Rights doctrine, impair the national

THE CAMPAIGN'S GREATEST ORATION.

A REMARKABLE AUDIENCE AND A MARVELOUS DIS-PLAY OF ELOQUENCE-ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING

After Robert G. Ingersoll concluded his brillimit oration in Cooper Institute a month and he was add by one of those who pressed forward to congratulate has night drew an audience equally large to the same has, and for two hours and a half hald them completely under his influence during the delivery of the most paw erful argument against the return to Democratic rule which the campaign has produced. The two occasions were both equally remarkable, though differing in class acter, and worthy to be mentioned together. Those who

and this people have witnessed.

People sat in the crowded half an hour before speaker or officers appeared. Passage to the platform was also to impossible by 7te o'clock, and only the favored few with tickets for the platform could pass the outer doors at that hour. Before 8 o'clock, the hour of speasible. growds greater in number than the hall would held had assembled, eager and expectant, at the doorway, and

The great hall of the Cooper Union never contained, at a political meeting, more men who represent the hed-tock of the commercial, financial, and social elements of the metropolis. Many prominent business men were too late to gain admission. chants who joined in the invitation to Mr. Everts and by their commercial friends, and to an unusual extent they were occupied by their wives. Six hundred platform tickets were issued, and the applications more than

The Hon, William F. Dadne, when the Democrats have eagerly sought to chain as a supporter of post Tiden, was president of the inesting. The list of Vice-Presidents was read as follows, and most of them found scats on

pastern 1; James Lenox, Robert L. Sthart, Femore Sharre, L. P. Morten, Hagh An hinclose, Bayld Boyes, Berry A. Halburt, Frederics S. Winston, Theo, Houserett, Lend Jay. Tim, Horsevell, John Jay, Berly P. Sherman, J. D. Vermiller, John A. Slewart, Jackson S. Schultz, A. W. Craven, James H. Van Alen, The secretaries were: Thomas Denny, George 11, 0, buil, Charles S. Smith,

Richard Batlet, Charles Wattons, David M. Merrisen, Other merebants and financiers, including a few promi-

ent public men, present on the platferm, or on the front scats, were Peter Cooper, George B. Bradford, S. B. Chittenden, George E. Eatler, Ellwood E. Thorne, Elliot Hen. A. C. Greene of Maryland, Francis A. Stout, Judge Denny, Christian E. Detmold, Samuel B. Raggles, Thos. C. Acten, Henry Sawyer, James Stokes, jr., Frederick W. Stewart, Charles Abernethy, Wm. Richardson, William Borden, Wm. G. Lambert, Richard Butler, Ferdinand & Co., John Daniell, W. H. Schoffeld George Sawyer.

The express ors of enthusiasm when Mr. Evaria ap-Jay were long and loud, but when he had been intro-

sided several times, the audience rising to their feet, swinging hats and handkerchiefs, and giving three Am rican people, who would not bow to any master THE SIGNAL FOR DISORDER, DISCREDIT, AND challed in Wallst, or the moneyed streets of London. The American people had been slow to accept the necessity for the rebellion, and had paid for its lesson in priceless blood and treasure; "but," said the speaker, with rising voice, "we don't want two such 'eyeopeners' in one gene ation." The applicase which folweighing in their minds the grave importance and solemnity of what had been uttered, and then followed a teep and protracted appliance as if in angry protest at aggrestion of such an issue again arising. On more silence and quiet exchange of asionished glances at the momentons propositions which Mr. Evarts advanced and the conclusions to which his logic led. This silence at times grew oppressive to the listeners, and as a relief mey induiged in laughter to seeming excess whenever TO THE ORATOR-HIS POWER OVER HIS BEARIES. Mr. Everts was witty or surcestic. This was not infrehim." In thus affecting and influencing his vast andi-ence to intensity of feeling, and the expression of the satest mirth, Mr. Evarts was strangely successful. mind permit, he could have fired them, toward the close

A pleasant, and as many thought a significant incident evening was the entrance of Peter Cooper, to whom Mr. Evaris turned, and of whom he at once said

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING.

After the applause and the cheering, which egan when Mr. Everis stopped upon the stage, had subed, the Hon. John Jay called the meeting to order in

sided, Lie Holl, John and the the following words:

GENTERIES: Of behalf of the committee charged with the arrangements for this meeting, to hear the Heal World Health of the chart of the Health of the Chart will now be taken by the Holl. Wm. E. Dodge.

anddress of Mr. Dodge was as follows :

The address of Mr. Dodge was as follows:

Fellow cirrerss: As I look around on this vast andience and the gentlemen who occupy this platform—gentlemen who are not positical partisans—I ask type f, why this great rasthering I II is not because It is smally a political faction, on the eve of a great Presidential election but it is because these gentlemen, occupy but, many of them, the high positions of final case and business meth, and being the active leading men of the city feel alarmed, feel apprehensive, as they look around and see a solid South looking forward to presenting themselves in our next Congress with a solid and united delegation, coming facts with the find and distinct understanding that, as they have so creatly added in giving to the party the Presidency, they will be note with the aid of those from the North and the West who sympathroid with them during the wait.

Agria, they feel apprehensive that the ascendency of the Democracy will result in the further issue of a debased paper currency in place of an early resumption of special payments. [Applainet] I am confident there are many gentlemen here to-night who have until very recordly taken but hitle active interest in the present curvass, and who have fell some hestitation in view of the please of the Democracy will as circumstances have constantly shown the dancer that would result from

ADDRESS OF MR. EVARTS. MR. CHARRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: The wise

man has said that there is a time to every purpose under heaven, and in enunciating the victssitudes of human affairs and the varieties of human conduct to which there was always an appropriate time, he has recounted a time to keep silence and a time to speak. The American people have long ago made up their minds that C. Cowdin, Thos. L. Thorneli, Gen. S. R. Kiddas, E. M.
Townsend, Wm. Seligman, Norman White, Salem H.
Townsend, Wm. Seligman, Norman White, Salem H.
Wales, Augustus A. Harrindon, J. B. Abernathy, G. n.
Daudel E. Sickies, Salem J. Russell, Isane Dayton, the
Hen. A. C. Greene of Maryland, Francis A. Stout, Judge

stem and intight not speak, yet when the call of these
stem and intight not speak, yet when the call of these to keep stient, and is a time to speak.
Whether or no I should have found in special considera-Neah Davis, William I. Peake, Wm. L. Jenkins, John T. | merchants that make up so much of the prosperity and pride and hope and energy of New-York assigned to me this daty, I could not but accept it. Nay, more; the developments of the convass and its issues and the immense stake that turns Van Sielen, and James N. Clark of P. Van Valkenburgh upon the vote of next Tuesday had satisfied me that no an who could expect to take the ear of the country in peared on the platform with William E. Dedge and John side he should speak on, he could not belittle or

was yet time. By the methods of our poli cheers. Mr. Evarts opened his argument with a dignified | the question in the popular mind or in the popular vote tribute to the good sense and keen perceptions of the | 2s to the party to which it would willingly intrust the conduct of public affairs from the other question as to foreign or demestic; who knew as much about the credit and political responsibilities of the nation as any finantities what man or which men of the party that they prefer they would select. Necessarily, therefore, there comes to be some confusion of ideas in drawing the distinctions and faculty and strength of will and character of the op posing candidates, when after all the real question is and must be, which party will you have to take your Government, to which will you intrust your interests, where is the safety of the Republic to be found in the period of Well, in these contests of ours, so frequent and so

more or icas the popular feeling and the popular fash-icas. The first we may dismiss lightly—it is the interest of the office-holders and the interest of the office-seekers. in the great mass of our offices, of course, an element of which these interests in the competition excite are touch the public peace nor all , the public confidence. an enlistment of the enthusiasm and the admiration of cration were of this style. He has usually been heard | the great masses of the people for one or the other of the comen of the country that are to lead the canvass. ree sometimes go to a great hight, and they some by the public safety. But these, gentlemen, we are always sure to find, never earry the agitations of the pub-He mind beyond a limit that is quite safe to the public peace and quite consistent with the permanence of the value of the public securities, and after election—when even Henry Clay is defeated and Pals is elected to lieu of him—the agitations of the community subside, parties are all within the range of capit days, and the peace of the country is undisturbed and its public credit unimpaired, and generally speak.

haighter and applicase); or in some other form, say with a slip-nouse around his neck, to see if he could not through the bear that way. [Laughter.]

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Well, gentlemen, we are in the midst of a canvaes, and simple as the call of the committee which has honored me with the invitation is in its terms, no one can fail to see that in the brief enumeration of the subjects of dis-cussion which may be announced as matters touching the public credit, the public services and the public sauce are of the vital and searching character that I have named. I will first say whatever I have to say of the two candidates of the parties, and I will speak free of Gov. Tiden, because I shall have the less occasion to